

**BACTERIAL AND MYCOTIC INFECTIONS OF MAN**  
—Fourth Edition—Edited by René J. Dubos, Ph.D., and James G. Hirsch, M.D., Professors, The Rockefeller Institute. J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and Montreal, 1965. 1025 pages, \$14.50.

Since 1948 when "Bacterial and Mycotic Infections of Man" first appeared, that book and its companion volume "Viral and Rickettsial Infections of Man" have been widely respected texts and sources of reference. Edited by members of the Rockefeller Institute and written by distinguished investigators, these books were models of thoughtful and deliberate presentation of all fundamental aspects of microbiology. However, the increasingly long gaps between editions (4, 6 and 7 years respectively) somewhat detracted from the practical usefulness of these books in a very rapidly moving field.

The present, fourth, edition is refreshingly original and beautifully presented. With James G. Hirsch's imaginative editorship added to the traditional one of René J. Dubos, only a minority of individual chapters are "re-write" jobs. Many chapters are entirely new in concept and presentation. Each chapter provides competent coverage of a topic, often with considerable breadth and sophistication, and a good bibliography.

While a reviewer might quarrel with a few isolated features, there can be little doubt that this 4th edition gives a balanced and updated view of all the most important aspects of microbial structure, function, and pathogenesis, and of host responses which determine resistance or hypersensitivity. For many physicians, teachers and students this book will be a welcome source of reliable reference. In the crowded curriculum of medical students the 960 pages will be read from cover to cover by only a few dedicated and diligent individuals. All, however, will cherish the volume as a good place to look up information in some depth and to find thoughtful points of view. Excellent illustrations and a comprehensive index add to the usefulness of the volume. The price is surprisingly modest (\$14.50).

ERNEST JAWETZ, M.D.

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**CLINICAL TESTING OF NEW DRUGS**—Edited by Arthur D. Herrick and McKeen Cattell. Revere Publishing Company, Inc., New York, N.Y., 1965. 362 pages, \$11.75.

This is a timely and helpful book, edited by men of wisdom and experience, and with contributions by outstanding scientists, clinicians, and government officials. The volume is a relatively sophisticated approach to the old problem of how to judge clinically whether or not new drugs are "safe and efficacious" for ordinary use by physicians. With the wide variation in human individuality now evident, it is becoming clear that no drug is fully safe for all persons, nor fully effective in all patients. To agree on what is reasonable safety and effectiveness in drugs is becoming increasingly difficult.

The editors of the volume are men of experience: Arthur Herrick has long been a consultant in New York for drug research, and founded *The Journal of New Drugs*, while McKeen Cattell is Professor Emeritus of Pharmacology at Cornell Medical College, New York, and editor of *The Journal of New Drugs*. While Herrick notes that medicine seldom flourishes in a bureaucratic atmosphere, the appendices to the text give full opportunity to members of the Food and Drug Administration to explain their responsibilities and programs. Frances O. Kelsey reviews the objectives and functions of the Investigational Drug Branch, as well as problems involved; Earl Meyers describes the role of the Food and Drug Administration in the testing of new drugs, and George P. Larrick tells how the Food and Drug Administration evaluates new drug applications.

The main part of the book consists of four parts: preclinical testing, the clinical investigator, clinical trials, and evaluation of results. In the part on preclinical testing, Eldon Boyd and G. E. Paget discuss toxicity studies; Leon Goldberg considers the predictive value of animal studies, and Joseph Jerome describes the selection of public names. In considering the clinical investigators, Arthur Herrick notes their responsibilities, while Theodore Greiner gives an excellent discussion on the ethics of drug research on humans. Under clinical trials, Dale Friend discusses evaluation, Marvin Schneiderman considers controls and size, our Henry Garland notes variations in laboratory and clinical observers, Daniel Green reflects on clinical proof of safety and effectiveness in proprietary medications, and Donald Mainland details the development of multiclinic trials. In the section on evaluation of results, John Marks and D. J. Finney consider "placebomania," Jonathan Cole reports on judging drug treatment in psychiatry, and Seymour Fisher with R. E. A. Mapes criticize conventional statistical procedures used in drug testing.

The scope of the volume indicates the great progress which has been made in the past half-century in the careful clinical evaluation of new drugs. While many of the principles were outlined long ago, the current methods of drug testing are now so well controlled that physicians can be assured of relative safety and effectiveness of new drugs through the cooperation of the drug industry, academic pharmacology, and the Food and Drug Administration.

CHAUNCEY D. LEAKE, M.D.

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**PREVENTIVE MEDICINE—Principles of Prevention in the Occurrence and Progression of Disease—Second Edition**—Edited by Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., Professor of Public Health Practice, Columbia University, School of Public Health and Administrative Medicine; and Granville W. Larimore, M.D., First Deputy Commissioner of Health, State of New York, Department of Health, Albany. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1965. 523 pages, \$12.00.

In many respects the second edition of this text resembles the first, published in 1959. Thus, much of the complimentary review of that edition, which appeared in *CALIFORNIA MEDICINE*, September 1959, page 178, is still valid.

This second edition is somewhat shorter than the first, for the number of pages has been reduced from 731 to 523, and the number of figures from 59 to 49. At the same time, the number of contributors has increased from 31 to 35, of whom 23 participated in both editions. As before, the majority of contributors are recognized experts in their respective specialties, and most of them are identified with the New York State Health Department. Nevertheless, their points of view are not provincial, but are equally pertinent to California and New York.

As in the earlier edition, the text is divided into three major subdivisions. The first embraces the "Prevention of Occurrence (of Disease)" and deals primarily with the fields of environmental sanitation, prophylaxis including immunization against selected diseases, and nutrition. These conform to the traditional concepts of "preventive medicine" and, in addition, includes certain aspects of "public health."

"Prevention of Progression (of Disease)" is considered in the second major subdivision of this text. Here the early detection of selected diseases by periodic health surveys is emphasized. The sections entitled "Rehabilitation," "Alcoholism," and "Narcotic Addiction," deal with many aspects of these problems including the prevention

of occurrence as well as the prevention of progression. Indeed, these dual aspects of many of the specific health problems mentioned throughout the text are inseparable, and the attempt by the authors to divide them into distinct sections is somewhat arbitrary.

In the third major subdivision, "Supporting Services for Preventive Medicine," the authors discuss an interesting combination of techniques, professions and health agencies. Included are such titles as "Health Education and the Social Sciences," "Public Health Nursing," "Vital Statistics," "Epidemiologic Methods and Inferences," "Voluntary Health Agencies," and "Official Health Agencies." These are subjects traditionally considered as a part of "public health." Additional topics, such as "Continuing Education for Physicians," and "Social Work" would seem as appropriate in any other medical textbook as in this one.

Most of the information contained in this book is of general interest and presented at a level readily understood by well-educated lay persons. It should also be quite profitable for beginning medical students and for those in the ancillary health sciences, but seems to be of limited value to professionals in the field. Each section is followed by a list of pertinent references, many of which are recent. The value of the book would be increased, however, if a greater proportion of the references were updated.

WILLIAM W. STILES, M.D.

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**PROGRESS IN HEMATOLOGY—Volume IV**—Edited by Carl V. Moore, M.D., and Elmer B. Brown, M.D.; with 21 contributors. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1964. 309 pages, \$13.75.

This publication has been undertaken by new editors and does not suffer from being "spotty" as in previous volumes. Ten papers are included and cover the subjects of Heme Synthesis, Methemoglobinemia, Erythropoietin, Chemistry of ABH Group Substances, Lead Poisoning, Chloramphenicol Toxicity, Myeloma Proteins and Macroglobulinemia, Acute Leukemia, Von Willebrand's Disease, Platelet and Leukocyte Isoantigens and Antibodies. The material is consistently on the highest scientific level but with a clinical orientation one expects from these editors. With the field of hematology not being systematically reviewed in any journal, conference, seminar or annual publication, it is hoped that this volume will appear, even annually, with periodic up-to-date reviews of progress in each area of hematology. Volume IV is a good start and will be of value to all, investigator, laboratory worker and clinician, interested in the field of hematology.

WILLIAM F. LUTTGENS, M.D.

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**MOTOR FUNCTION IN THE LOWER EXTREMITY—Analyses by Electronic Instrumentation**—J. R. Close, M.D., Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, Highland-Alameda County Hospital, Oakland, Calif.; and Department of Orthopaedic Surgery, University of California School of Medicine, San Francisco, Calif. Charles C Thomas, Publisher, 301-327 East Lawrence Avenue, Springfield, Ill., 1963. 156 pages, \$10.75.

This reviewer has been indeed impressed at the useful collation in this book of much scattered research material on movement patterns in the lower extremity. It undoubtedly contains some of the finest references to the author's previously reported findings on phasic activity in translocated tendons. This portion of the monograph can easily be recommended for orthopedic surgeons, and others concerned with this particular branch of clinical practice.

However, there exists great doubt in this reviewer's mind that the description of the book on the fly-leaf is

an accurate one, as it indicates a wider field of interest than the actual contents would indicate. So much of the book is taken up with the description of electronic methodology that it can scarcely be described aptly as being of interest to the average "orthopedist, physiatrist, neurologist or physical therapist." The numerous chapters on instrumentation will undoubtedly have interest to the technically-inclined physician, but will be largely beyond the comprehension of the average clinician in any one of these fields. It is recommended therefore for study by a select few, who have advanced training in electronic methods of monitoring clinical events. It is also highly doubtful that the advanced methods of telemetry, described in this monograph, will have either current, or early, prospect of application to these clinical events, in the hands of the physicians described on the fly-leaf.

Another criticism of this monograph, which this reviewer has heard voiced rather widely, is that it is indifferently organized and somewhat misleadingly titled. There is a regrettable lack of correspondence between excellent drawings and the textual material they allude to. The reader frequently finds himself jumping from page to page to find a particular illustration, which may be as much as four pages removed from the text. In summary, this book is highly recommended to the clinician with a broad laboratory background in electronic recording of either normal or abnormal function.

WALTER J. TREANOR, M.D.

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**FREEDOM TO EXPERIENCE—A Study of Psychological Change from a Psychoanalytic Point of View**—Benjamin Wolstein, Ph.D., Faculty, W. A. White Institute of Psychiatry, Psychoanalysis and Psychology; Clinical Professor of Psychology, Adelphi University. Grune & Stratton, Inc., New York and London, 1965. 292 pages, \$8.50.

It will surely be a great day for psychiatry when authors no longer fight with nor appeal for support to Freud, but rather concern themselves with psychoanalytic theory and practice as they are today. This continued engagement with the views of Freud is becoming ludicrous; what would we think of bacteriologists who still embroiled themselves with Pasteur or Ehrlich? Unfortunately, this history is still very much alive for Dr. Wolstein, somewhat as the issues of the Civil War are still alive in the South, unchanged by time. He takes a great deal of space detailing the views of Freud on such matters as resistance, regression, transference and countertransference. After this, he makes a very few passing references to later authors whose work he then ignores along with a great body of material not even referred to, although it bears strongly on what is being discussed. The effect of this is to set up a straw man, purported to represent the "classical" psychoanalytic view as it is today, which he then proceeds to attack. For example, he takes issue with the concept of resistance as something to be overcome, as on the field of battle, to allow the analyst to get at the id, his presumed goal. Well and good, but this ancient view of resistance would find no adherents either among the most orthodox of analysts today, for whom the analysis of resistance is the cornerstone of treatment. Or, as a second example, he deplores the idea of the analyst as a mirror, but this view of the analyst has been tremendously modified during the development of psychoanalytic technique even in the most orthodox circles. This sort of arguing with the past obscures Dr. Wolstein's real differences with orthodox psychoanalytic theory and practice, which is unfortunate, as he raises some interesting points. It is regrettable that these points are also further obscured by his repetitiousness, murky prose and bizarre punctuation; one wonders where the